



Worksop Rural District Council.

Annual Report

for 1937,

BY

Lieut. Col. J. M. H. Conway,

D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Worksop :

H. P. Sissons, Printer, 8, Potter Street.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
RETFORD.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Worksop Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the district during the year 1937. The Report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health in their Circular 1650 dated the 4th October, 1937.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

J. M. H. CONWAY.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	...	...	...	...	27,548 acres
Population (census) 1921	...	...	...	...	5,070
Population (estimated) 1937	...	...	...	...	14,760
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	1,183
Number of inhabited houses (1937)	...	...	...	...	3,760
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£66,664
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£253

On the Southern side of the district the chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, and in the North, it is a mixture of agriculture and coal mining.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births—

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	284	147	137	
Illegitimate	7	3	4	
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population				19.7
Birth Rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales				12.4

Still Births—

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	10	5	5	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total births				33.2
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				0.67
Rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales				0.60

Deaths—

	Total	M.	F.	
	121	69	52	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				8.19
Death Rate adjusted in accordance with the Registrar-General's Areal Comparability Factor				10.8
Death Rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales				12.4

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—		Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	3.32
Other Puerperal Causes	2	6.64
	—	—
Total	3	9.96
Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total births		3.11

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of all legitimate infants under 1 year of age	...	14
Deaths of all illegitimate infants under 1 year of age	...	Nil
Death Rate of all infants under 1 year per 1,000 total live births	...	48.1
Death Rate of all infants under 1 year per 1,000 total live births for England and Wales	...	58

The number of Births (excluding still births) registered during the year was 291—150 males and 141 females, a decrease of 35 on the previous year. This gives a Birth Rate of 19.7, which compares favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 12.4. Seven illegitimate births are included in the above. There were also 10 Still births which are not included.

Mortality.

The number of deaths at all ages registered during the year was 121—69 males and 52 females, giving a Death Rate of 8.19, which is lower than that for 1936.

The above number includes the deaths of 45 persons in institutions outside the district—25 males and 20 females.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System was 0.406.

„ „ other Tuberculous Diseases was 0.27.

„ „ Cancer was 1.28.

„ „ Pneumonia was 0.67.

The above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General as 14,760, a decrease of 180 on that for the previous year.

The causes of Death were :—

Digestive diseases	...	5	Other circulatory diseases	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis		3	Bronchitis	... 4
Puerperal Sepsis	...	1	Pneumonia	 10
Other Puerperal Diseases		2	Other respiratory diseases	1
Congenital debility,			Peptic Ulcer	 1
premature birth, etc.		6	Diarrhoea under 2 years	2
Senility		8	Appendicitis	 2
Other violence		10	Influenza	 5
Other defined diseases		10	Tuberculosis of the	
Diabetes		1	respiratory system	... 6
Cerebral hæmorrhage		4	Other Tuberculosis	... 4
Heart disease		13	Cancer	 19

The deaths from “other violence” include 6 pit accidents, 1 road accident, 1 death from scalds, 1 from accidental drowning and 1 from accidental gun shots.

The deaths occurred in the following parishes :—

Bircotes 28, Carlton 7, Cuckney 9, Blyth 4, Nether Langwith 6, Langold 14, Oldcotes 3, Styrrup 1, Harworth 4. The remaining 45 deaths took place in Institutions outside the district.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 14, 8 males and 6 females. This gives a death rate of 48.1 as compared with that for England and Wales which is 58.0. Two of these deaths were due to Broncho Pneumonia, three to convulsions, two to cardiac failure, and one each to congenital pulmonary atelectasis, congenital heart disease, premature birth, gastro enteritis, general debility, cerebral hæmorrhage, and acute influenzal pneumonia. Three of these infants did not survive their birth a week.

There were no deaths from measles or whooping cough, and two from diarrhoea under 2 years of age, during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical Officer of Health—Lt. Col. J. M. H. Conway, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. (Cambridge University).

(b) Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor — W. Flint, Esq., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(c) Veterinary Officer — T. Bowett, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).

2. Laboratory Facilities.

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological report are forwarded to the City Laboratory, Nottingham, specimens for chemical report to Sheffield, and samples of milk for bacteriological count and for biological test for bacillus tuberculosis are forwarded to the Pathology Department of the Victoria Hospital, Worksop. Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied on application to the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, at the Council Offices, Worksop, or at Stroome House, Carlton Road, Worksop.

3. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) An ambulance for the removal of cases of infectious disease is maintained at the Joint Isolation Hospital for the Borough and Rural District of Worksop.

(b) The St. John Ambulance Association, of Worksop, maintains an ambulance for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases to Hospital. The Council subscribed approx. £123 for the services of this ambulance.

4. Nursing in the Home.

There are District Nurses in the Parishes of Harworth, Bircotes, Blyth, Langold, South Carlton, Langwith and Welbeck, who work under the authority of their respective Nursing Associations.

5. Midwives.

The Midwives Act of 1936 came into operation on August 1st, 1937. Under the terms of this Act, the County Council have appointed the following midwives for this area :—

Harworth—Nurse E. Ogden, Harworth.

Styrrup—Nurse A. Scarborough, Bircotes.

Blyth, Oldcotes, Hodsock (excluding Colliery Village of Langold)—Nurse L. Carew, Blyth.

Langold (Colliery Village)—Nurse R. L. Curry, Langold ; Nurse E. Greensmith, Langold.

Carlton-in-Lindrick, Wallingwells—Nurse B. Mason, South Carlton.

Worksop (Borough less Scofton and Osberton), Welbeck, Holbeck, Carburton, Norton—

Nurse M. Adlington, Blyth Road, Worksop.

Nurse E. Brown, Lincoln Street, Worksop.

Nurse E. Fryer, Park Street, Worksop.

Nurse F. Lee, Watson Road, Worksop.

Nurse E. Pemberton, Blyth Road, Worksop.

Warsop (Urban District) Cuckney—Nurse A. Blinstone, Warsop.

Nether Langwith—Nurse N. Parker, Church Warsop.

Under the terms of this Act, it is now an offence for any woman who is not a qualified midwife to attend a patient during confinement, either alone or under the supervision of a qualified medical practitioner.

6. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare work is carried out by the County Council. There are Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics at Langold and Harworth.

The County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary, Potter Street, Worksop, is open on Fridays from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. for adult males, and from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. for females and children. Patients from this area are admitted to the County Council Sanatorium at Rainworth near Mansfield.

The County Council Venereal Disease Clinic at Mansfield, is available for this district.

7. Hospitals.

(1) Isolation. The arrangements referred to in previous reports for the amalgamation of the Boroughs of East Retford and Worksop, and the Rural Districts of East Retford and Worksop, have now come into force, and after the 1st April, 1938, all cases of Infectious Diseases for the above-named districts will be treated

at the Isolation Hospital, at North Carlton, which will require the accommodation of the Hospital to be extended to 52 beds and brought up to modern standards.

A scheme for the amalgamation of the above-named districts, and also the districts of Warsop and Mansfield Woodhouse for the treatment of Small-pox cases has also been approved, and comes into operation during 1938. At present cases of Smallpox would be transferred to Kilton where there are 16 beds available for these cases.

(2) General. There are no Hospitals maintained by the Rural District Council, but there are general Hospitals in Mansfield, Newark, Worksop, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Sheffield, Nottingham and Retford.

8. Legislation in Force.

The following Adoptive Acts and Byelaws are in force in the District, viz :—

(a) Whole District.

Public Health Act, 1875, Secs. 44, 114, 154, 155, 157, 171.

Public Health (Building in Street) Act, 1888, Sec. 3.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Secs. 13, 14, 15, Part III.

Public Health Act, 1925, Part II. (except Secs. 17, 18, 19, 22, 24) ; Part III. (except Secs. 39, 44) ; Part IV.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Sec. 1 (applied to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs).

(b) Parts only of District.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 26 (Blyth, Carlton, Harworth, Hodsock, Nether Langwith, Styrrup-with-Oldcotes) ; Sec. 158 (Carlton) ; Sec. 160 (Blyth, Carlton, Harworth, Hodsock).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sec. 39—42 (Harworth).

Public Health Act, 1925, Secs. 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 39 (Blyth, Carlton, Harworth, Hodsock).

(c) Byelaws with respect to :—

Slaughterhouses—May, 1926.

Tents, Vans and Sheds—June, 1928.

New Streets and Buildings—August, 1928.

Smoke Abatement—March, 1929.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. HODSOCK and CARLTON.

The supply is obtained from the Worksop Borough Council's mains, and is held in a storage reservoir from which it gravitates to the Parishes of Carlton and Hodsock.

Water is now laid on to 1,327 premises with an estimated population of 5,746. Total consumption for the year was 35,911,000 gallons, giving a daily average of 17.15 gallons per head of population.

The water is of excellent quality and is taken from deep boreholes extending into the bunter beds.

Bacteriologist's Report.

6 Viable bacteria in 1 mil. B. Coli. absent from 25 mil.

Chemical Report—Satisfactory.

HARWORTH.

The supply is obtained under contract from Messrs. Barber, Walker & Co., Ltd. The water is in all respects suitable for domestic and drinking purposes.

With the exception of 100 houses which are supplied by the Council, the Colliery Village of Bircotes is supplied from the borehole at Sow Carr, near Bawtry, owned by the Colliery Company, Messrs. Barber, Walker & Co., Ltd.

The Council supply 417 premises in this parish (with an estimated population of 1,806). The total consumption during the year was 10,283,000 gallons, being a daily average per head of population of 15.60 gallons.

Bacteriologist's Report.

23 Viable Bacteria in 1 mil. B. Coli. absent from 25 mil.

Chemical Report—Satisfactory.

64 houses on the Martin Estate, Bawtry, are supplied under agreement with the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.

Bacteriologist's Report.

Probable number of bacteria of the Coli. Aerogenes Group present in 100 mls. of the water.....0.

Chemical Report—Satisfactory.

BLYTH.

The water supply in this parish comes from the Council's own borehole.

The number of premises supplied with water is 182, with an estimated population of 788. The total consumption for the year was 3,833,000 gallons, giving a daily average per head of population of 13.32 gallons.

Bacteriologist's Report.

9 Viable bacteria in 1 mil. B. Coli. absent from 25 mil.

Chemical Report—Satisfactory.

STYRRUP-WITH-OLDCOTES.

The Oldcotes portion of this parish takes its supply from the mains of the Hodsock and Carlton Scheme ; the Styrrup portion being supplied from the Harworth Scheme.

In this parish, 62 premises with an estimated population of 268 are now taking a supply from the Council's mains and during the year 752,000 gallons were consumed, giving a daily average per head of population of 7.69 gallons.

NETHER LANGWITH.

39 Premises in this parish are supplied under agreement from the mains of the Blackwell Rural District Council.

Bacteriologist's Report.

Probable number of Bacteria of the Coli. Aerogenes Group present in 100 mls. of the water.....0.

Chemical Report—Satisfactory.

The remainder of the parish is supplied by the Welbeck Estates Company.

CARBURTON, HOLBECK, NORTON, WELBECK and CUCKNEY.

The majority of the houses in these parishes are supplied from a deep well at Carburton, belonging to the Welbeck Estates Company. The well is about 85 feet deep, and the volume of water pumped daily is approximately 150,000 gallons.

Bacteriologist's Report.

8 Viable bacteria in 1 mil. B. Coli. absent from 25 mil.

Chemical Report—Satisfactory.

General.

It has been the custom to have one chemical analysis of each of these water supplies every 12 months, and quarterly bacteriological tests for all the above supplies. In future, bacteriological examinations will be done monthly.

The following table shows the total number of houses in the district receiving public water supplies, and the number which are without and those which are not likely to obtain such a supply, it will be noted that under this last heading something in the neighbourhood of 167 houses will still have to depend on shallow wells for their supply.

WORKSOP RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Parish.	Total Houses.	No. with Public Supply.	No. without Public Water Supply.	Not likely to get Public Supply.
Blyth ...	234	183	51	34
Hodsock ...	921	1328	93	45
Carlton ...	500			
Harworth ...	1528	1464	64	20
Styrrup-with-Oldcotes	151	69	82	16
Wallingwells	13	Nil.	13	13
	3347	3044	303	128
Carburton	37	28	9	9
Cuckney ...	80	76	4	4
Holbeck ...	106	96	10	10
Nether Langwith	109	103	6	6
Norton ...	59	53	6	6
Welbeck	19	15	4	4
	410	371	39	39

Drainage and Sewerage.

Proper Sewage Disposal Schemes are in operation for the parishes of Nether Langwith, Norton, Welbeck, Harworth, Hodsock and Carlton. The new Sewerage Scheme for Hodsock and Carlton which involves the sewerage of North and South Carlton, and extensions to the existing disposal works at Hodsock has just been completed. In the near future a scheme will be prepared for the conversion of a number of houses in North and South Carlton to the water carriage system.

During the year a contract for the conversion of 36 houses at Nether Langwith to the water carriage system was completed.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes for the parishes of Blyth and Cuckney are being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

It is hoped when these Schemes are completed that it will be possible to have them adopted as the present systems for both these parishes are thoroughly unsatisfactory. The rateable value of both parishes is low, and without considerable assistance from the Council's general funds and the County Council, the burden thrown on these parishes would be excessive.

Sewage Disposal.

During the year, the sewage disposal works have been visited by me, and I am satisfied that the works are being conducted and maintained in an efficient manner.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme for the third instalment of the Harworth Sewage Disposal Works, as the existing plant is working to capacity.

Samples of the effluent produced have been taken from time to time from the Council's Sewage Disposal Works by the Rivers Department of the Notts. County Council and all were classified as "Good."

Closet Accommodation.

The Sanitary Conveniences in the District are as follows :—

Parish.	Dry Ashpits and Privies.	Pan Closets.	Water Closets.
Norton	41	19	8
Cuckney	70	28	17
Holbeck	77	3	32
Nether Langwith	10	25	77
Blyth	70	52	106
Welbeck	—	—	135
Carlton	98	202	278
Carburton, ...	26	10	6
Harworth	13	17	1608
Styrrup-with-Oldcotes	62	56	13
Wallingwells	3	3	8
Hodsock	29	15	939
	—	—	—
Total	499	430	3237
	—	—	—

Scavenging.

There has been no alteration in the arrangements for scavenging throughout the year. The Council carry out the scavenging of eight parishes, six by direct labour, namely, Harworth, Blyth, Carlton, Hodsock, Wallingwells and Styrrup with-Oldcotes, and the parishes of Norton and Cuckney are scavenged by contract. The remaining parishes are of a purely rural character with small populations, where the scavenging is being done by the inhabitants themselves. The scavenging arrangements for the parishes referred to appear to be quite satisfactory and are efficiently carried out.

Schools.

There are 11 Schools in the district, those at Langold and Bircotes are modern and in all respects satisfactory, but the remaining schools are of an older pattern. Two of these are out of date and from a health point of view require renewal, which it is understood will shortly take place. Pasteurised milk is supplied under the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme at 11 Schools.

The incidence of infectious disease amongst scholars during the year has been considerably lower than in previous years, the numbers being as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	10	Chickenpox	8
Diphtheria	3	Measles	9

Recreation and Playing Grounds.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the lack of playing accommodation for children in the villages throughout the area. No material change has taken place since the date of my last report, but it is hoped that in the near future, Parish Councils will give this matter their serious attention, as the time has already arrived when some provision for the recreation of children, other than the road where their lives are in continual danger, should be made.

It is common knowledge that in many of the parishes, through which mainroads pass, that the parents are afraid to allow their children out after they return from School, other than in yards and confined spaces, where the health of these children must be seriously affected.

Swimming Pools.

There is one swimming pool in the area in connection with the Firbeck Colliery. The pool is well supervised and the water is changed every second day.

Shops.

All the shops in the district have been kept under supervision by the Inspector, and it will be noted from his report that he has paid 24 visits, and that the service of notices was not necessary.

Smoke Abatement.

In my report for 1936, reference was made to complaints received with regard to the emission of black smoke from the chimney stack at Firbeck Colliery. The Inspector now reports that matters have very much improved and he has not recently noted any breach of the Bye-laws.

Regarding the burning tip at Harworth, the old tip which has been smoking for many years appears to have now largely burned itself out. The Colliery Company have ceased, unless in an emergency, to tip any inflammable material on this tip, and their new tips are satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Disinfestation is undertaken in Langold and Bircotes Colliery Villages by the respective Colliery Companies. In the other parts of the district, this work is done by the Council. Spraying has been done by the Council, and the chemical chiefly used is zaldecide. No case occurred during the year.

HOUSING.

The standard of houses in the district is on the whole above that met with in Rural Districts, due chiefly to the fact that over 2,000 houses are in colliery villages and have been recently erected. These houses are soundly constructed and none has less than three bedrooms. In the older villages many of the houses belong to the large landed estates, who supervise and generally maintain their property in good order.

There are, of course, a number of houses still requiring to be dealt with under Sections 9 and 11 of the 1936 Housing Act, especially under Section 9. The Council, realising this fact, have appointed an additional Sanitary Inspector and when this officer joins the staff, it is the intention to have a further survey of the working class houses carried out, and it is hoped in the next few years that all houses for the working classes will be brought up to the required standard.

There are now 49 houses on which Demolition Orders have been made and a scheme for the building of houses to re-house dispossessed tenants and those in overcrowded houses, is under the consideration of the Council, and when suitable sites are obtained the scheme will be put into operation.

In Rural Districts there would appear to be some doubt as to what constitutes a healthy house. Generally speaking the following standards should be taken as a guide to the fitness of property.

All houses should be :—

- (a) Free from dampness.
- (b) Satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.
- (c) Adequately drained, and provided with the necessary out offices.
- (d) Provided with
 1. Glazed sink with water over, the sink to have a proper waste pipe discharging over a drain.
 2. A larder ventilated into the open air.
 3. A proper cooking range.
 4. Adequate washing facilities.
 5. Approaches and yards to be properly paved and dry.
- (e) To be in a state of good repair.

These standards are reasonable and the minimum which could be asked for in cases of reconstruction or those dealt with under Section 9 of the 1936 Act.

The question of whether or not a reconstruction scheme should be permitted must entirely depend on the site of the houses. If there is adequate light and ventilation and the owners are prepared to bring the house up to the standards as laid down above, there is no reason why reconstruction should not be permitted. It appears to me to be simply a question as to whether or not the house when re-constructed will be reasonably healthy, and if this cannot be assured, to allow such houses to be re-constructed would be contrary to the principles of the Act.

A great deal has been written in the press with regard to the retention of old and picturesque cottages, but in many cases, however, retention from a financial and a health point of view is not possible. Cottages which on a summer's afternoon may look very attractive, have a very different aspect when inspected during the winter months. They are often found to be excessively damp, dark and ill ventilated, and owing to the construction and the decay of the bricks and woodwork, any form of re-construction becomes impossible. Although we may regret their passing as a former landmark in the village, from a point of view of the health of the occupants, they should be regarded more as tombstones than houses.

Up to the present date only 49 houses have been scheduled for demolition. This number is small compared with other districts, as it has been found, generally, that no less than 12% of the total houses in a district require reconstruction or demolition, and as high as 70 or 80 per cent. require to be dealt with under Section 9 for repairs. It is not anticipated that these numbers will be met with when our survey is completed, but there is certain to be considerably more houses than have already been dealt with. The owners of cottage property in Rural Districts would be well advised to inquire into the facilities granted for assistance in the repair of cottages under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926. Under the terms of this Act up to 75% of the cost of a reconstruction scheme will be met from public funds. This fact does not seem to be fully appreciated, or full advantage taken of these generous terms.

The question of the erection of new houses in a Rural District is one which in future will receive more consideration than it has done in the past. Rural District authorities have definite powers now under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1935, and the Town and Country Planning Act 1932, to restrict developments in unsuitable areas. This is important from a public health point of view, as apart from the spoilation of an attractive countryside by unsuitable buildings, the erection of houses away from public services, especially a wholesome water supply is undesirable, and may involve the local authority in unnecessary expense.

Overcrowding.

There are 10 houses still overcrowded in the area, which affects 10 families and a total number of 84 individuals. There have been no further cases added during the year and one case of overcrowding has been relieved.

In the scheme for the erection of new houses by the Council, a sufficient number will be included to relieve all cases of overcrowding which now exist.

The Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1889—1923.

Six houses have been erected during the year, in which the owners have received allowances under the terms of the above-mentioned Acts. This brings the total number of houses on which loans were granted by the authority under the terms of this Act to 120. It may therefore be assumed that the facilities granted are appreciated and considerable advantage has been taken of them.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

A.	Total (including number given separately under B.)		
(1)	By the Local Authority	...	8
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	Nil
(3)	By other bodies and persons	...	54
B.	With State assistance under the Housing Acts.		
(1)	By the Local Authority.		
(a)	For the purpose of part II. of the Act of 1925		Nil
(b)	For the purpose of part III. of the Act of 1925		Nil
(c)	For other purposes	...	8
(2)	By other bodies and persons	...	9

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and number of inspections made	...	321
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	...	367
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	...	321
	No. of vans and sheds upon which Demolition Orders were made	...	367
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	14
		...	32
		...	56

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year Without Service of Formal Notice.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	49
--	---	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Acts, 1936.		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice	...	7

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | Nil |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice. | |
| (a) | By owners | Nil |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | 9 |
| (2) | Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | Nil |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | Nil |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which the closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit | Nil |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The number of registered cowsheds has increased from 95 to 103, and of this number 85 are retail purveyors and 82 wholesalers and producers. 76 inspections were paid by the Sanitary Inspector, and notices for limewashing were served and complied with in 151 cases. 38 samples of milk for cleanliness were taken, of which 6 were unsatisfactory. These results show a marked improvement on previous years.

The cleanliness of cowsheds and cows still falls below that which is desirable, only 31.6 per cent. of the sheds, and 54.2 per cent. of the cows could be classified as "good." The fault is to some extent due to the old type of cowshed which chiefly exists in the area. These sheds, as previously pointed out, are incorrectly constructed, they are dark, and badly ventilated, with indifferent approaches.

All herds in the district were inspected quarterly by the Veterinary Officers, and herd samples of milk were submitted for biological tests, 32 samples by the Council's Veterinary Officer, and 24 by the County Veterinary staff. 7 of these samples were positive for T. B. organisms, which resulted in 14 animals being slaughtered. From these figures the necessity for herd sampling is very obvious, and for quarterly inspections of herds.

Under the Agriculture Act, 1937, the responsibility for quarterly examinations of animals rests with the Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and it is hoped that the Public Health Department of local authorities will receive the same co-operation as that which existed with the County Council.

As Medical Officer of Health I cannot but feel regret that this important public health work passes out of the hands of the local authority and the County Council, as there is little doubt that through the whole-hearted co-operation which we have received from the County Veterinary Department, a very useful work has been performed. I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record my great appreciation of the help and advice which has been placed at my disposal by the County Medical Officer and his Veterinary Staff, and also to thank Mr. Bowett for the help I have received from him. I am satisfied that through this work there has been a considerable advance made in the standard of milk throughout the district.

The report of the Veterinary Surgeon to the Council is as follows :—

“ I have pleasure in submitting the report on my examination of the Dairy Herds in the Rural District of Worksop for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1937. I am pleased to state that there is an all round effort for improvement in the cleanliness of the cows and premises. Speaking generally the condition of the cattle is good.

Details of inspections are as follows :—

Visits to cowsheds	...	...	...	146
Samples taken for biological examination	...			32
Individual samples examined microscopically				11
Positive biological samples	...	...		3
Negative	„	„	...	29
No. of milch cows examined	...	...		917
„ dry	„	„	...	206
Total No. of cows examined	...	...		1123

(Signed) THOS. BOWETT, M.R.C.V.S.

Meat.

There are 12 slaughterhouses in the area of which 5 are registered, and 7 licenced. The Inspector paid 302 visits to these slaughterhouses during the year. The standard of the meat slaughtered has been quite up to the average, but it is apparent from the Inspector's report and the quantities of food surrendered as unfit for human consumption that supervision of an expert is necessary.

It will be appreciated that in a rural district where the slaughterhouses are scattered over the area, that the question of supervision is one of considerable difficulty, and that eventually some scheme of central slaughtering must be adopted.

Adulteration, etc.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1928, is carried out by the County Council.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

See page 6, paragraph 2.

Nutrition.

There has been no alteration in the standard of nutrition of the inhabitants in the area, which may be stated to be on the whole satisfactory. In making this statement, it must not be understood that improvements could not be effected and that the family income is put to the best use. There is still a lack of knowledge of what constitutes a wholesome diet, and inadequate quantities of protective foods, such as fresh vegetables, meat and milk, are consumed, and large quantities of refined flour is used instead of what is known as whole-meal. Also too much is expended on food already cooked and preserved, and more attention should be given to the art of cooking and to domestic economy.

Shellfish.

There are no shellfish beds or layings in the area, and it is understood that no shellfish are marketed in the district.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 14 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year as compared with 100 cases in 1936. All the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital at North Carlton, and there were no deaths. The village of Langold showed the highest incidence.

Diphtheria.

There were 5 cases reported, four of which were admitted to Hospital. There were no deaths. This number compares favourably with that for the previous year, which was 15.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No case occurred during the year.

Pneumonia.

There were 24 cases with 10 deaths, as compared with 15 cases and 8 deaths in 1936.

Tuberculosis.

There were 5 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as compared with 13 and 14 respectively in the previous year. There were 10 deaths, and there were no non-notified deaths during the year. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable reduction of cases reported from this disease. The improved housing conditions, and the low rate of overcrowding and unemployment, perhaps may have had some influence in this direction. With the advance of knowledge and a better understanding of the principles of ventilation and the value of fresh air and sunshine, also the consumption of more protective and nutritious foods, further reduction may be anticipated.

Influenza.

During the early and late months of the year, the disease has been moderately prevalent. There were 5 deaths.

Prevention of Blindness.

The question of the prevention of blindness under a Rural District authority scarcely arises, as the Maternity and Child Welfare, and the School Medical Services, and the arrangements for the treatment of V.D. diseases are carried out by the County Council; also there are only a few men employed in the Surveyor's Department.

**Notifiable
Infectious Diseases**

**Statistical Tables
for the year 1937**

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING 1937.

Disease	Total Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ...	14	14 (a)	Nil
Diphtheria	5	4 (a)	Nil
Pneumonia	24	1 1 2 (e) (g) (b)	11
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	2 (b)	1
Erysipelas	1	Nil	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	4 4 1 (c) (d) (e)	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	1 1 1 1 (f) (g) (d) (e)	4
Totals ...	59	37	22

- (a) North Carlton Isolation Hospital.
(b) Kilton Hill County Infirmary, Worksop.
(c) Kilton Hill, Sanatorium, Worksop.
(d) Ransom Sanatorium, Rainworth.
(e) Victoria Hospital, Worksop.
(f) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, Mansfield.
(g) Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1937.

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...								
1—2 ...								
2—3 ...								
3—4 ...			1				1	
4—5 ...								
5—10 ...			2	2				
10—15 ...								
15—20 ...								
20—35 ...	1	2			1	2		
35—45 ...	1	1		2	2			2
45—65 ...			1			1	1	
65 and over ...								
Totals ...	2	3	4	4	3	3	2	2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Notifiable Disease	At all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Bawtry	Bircotes	Blyth	Carlton	Cuckney	Harworth	Langwith	Langold	Oldcotes	Welbeck
Scarlet Fever	14				1	1	7	3		1	1			1			2	2		1	6	1	1
Diphtheria	5				1	1	3			1						1	1			1	2		
Pneumonia	24	10	1	1	1		2			3		4	2	1	7	2	2			1	10		1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2									2					2			1					
Erysipelas	1									1													
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5									3	2				2	1			1		1		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8				1		4				2	1				1			1		6		
Totals	59	10	1	1	3	2	16	3	0	8	8	5	2	2	11	5	5	3	2	3	25	1	2

Sanitary Inspector's Report

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Health Department,
Council Offices,
" Highfield House,"
Carlton Road,
Worksop.

To the Chairman and Members of the Worksop Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the following report, showing the various works carried out in the Health Department, during the year 1937.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	2267
„ Re-inspections made	...	...	...	267
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	Nil
„ Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	Nil
„ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	252
„ Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	245
„ Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	14

Houses.

Floors repaired and re-laid	...	...	...	10
Eavesgutters and fall spouts repaired	...	...	...	4
New windows and windows repaired	..	...	...	7
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	4
Samples of water submitted for analysis	...	...	...	11
Provided with proper water supply	...	...	...	14
Yards re-paved	...	...	...	2
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	1
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	9
Doors repaired	...	...	...	3
Pumps repaired	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	4
Fireplaces, etc., repaired	...	...	...	8
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits remedied	...	...	...	5
Defective water closets repaired	...	...	...	6
Defective dustbins renewed	...	...	...	346
Dirty houses	...	...	...	2
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	1
External brickwork pointed up	...	...	...	1

Drainage.

New drains laid	...	...	...	...	2
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleaned and repaired		...	...	...	10
New gully traps	...	...	...	...	2
New inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	Nil
New inspection covers	...	...	...	...	Nil
Sinks re-placed	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	Nil
New sink waste pipes	...	...	..	...	3
Conversion of pail-closets to W.C.s	...	...	...	...	41
Conversion of privies to W.C.s	...	...	...	...	4
Conversion of privies to pail pans	...	...	...	...	7
Vent pipes repaired		...	...	...	Nil
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	23
Blocked gully traps	...	...	...	...	4
Fresh air inlets	...	...	...	...	12
Street sumps emptied	...	...	...	...	14

Slaughter-houses.

Number of Carcases inspected	...	...	...	2427
„ Registered, December, 1936	...	...	...	5
„ Licensed, December, 1936	...	...	...	7
„ New Licenses	...	...	...	Nil
„ Licenses fallen into disuse	...	...	...	Nil
„ Applications for Renewals of Licenses	...	...	...	7
„ Inspections	...	...	...	302
„ Notices to Limewash	...	...	...	32

The premises generally were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and in no case was it found necessary to institute proceedings.

Inspection of Premises where Food is Prepared.

Number of Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
„ other premises where food is prepared	...	...	...	12
„ Inspections	...	...	...	422

There was no seizure of unsound food exposed for sale.

Food Surrendered as unfit for Human Consumption during the year.

Description.	Condition of Food.	Weight.
Carcase and organs of 3 beast	Tubercular	139 stones
„ „ 1 sheep	Septicæmia	9 „
Beef	Bruised	28 lbs.
Lamb	Bruised	28 „
Beasts' Livers	Abscesses & Flukes,	40 „

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Number of Registered Cowsheds	...	...	103
„ Registered Retail Purveyors	...	...	85
„ Registered Wholesalers and Producers	...	...	82
„ Inspections made	...	...	76
„ Notices to Limewash	...	...	151
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	151
„ Notices re defective condition	...	...	1
Approximate number of Milk Cows	...	...	450
Number of Milk Samples taken	...	...	38
„ „ „ unsatisfactory	...	...	6

Schools.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	17
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Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	23
„ Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	23
„ Bundles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	...	...	20
Notification of Infectious Disease to Head of School	...	...	...	4

Bedding and clothing are removed to the Joint Hospital at Carlton for disinfection by a Thresh's Steam Disinfector.

The rooms used by the patients are fumigated with Lawes' Fumigator.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Numerous inspections of vans and sheds used for human habitation took place during the year and the byelaws regarding their control were rigidly enforced.

In 32 cases following official representations under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936, Demolition Orders were made.

The question of the granting of licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 is under consideration.

Number of Inspections	...	...	82
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Smoke Abatement.

I had again to report a smoke nuisance caused by the pit chimney at Firbeck Colliery. This matter was brought to the notice of the Colliery Company and later when I took further observations I found that a definite improvement had taken place. This improvement is being maintained.

Shops Act, 1934.

Number of Inspections	...	...	24
Notices served	...	...	Nil

House Refuse Disposal.

This subject is dealt with fully by the Medical Officer of Health in his Report. I give below a summary of the household refuse removal carried out by the Council's workmen under my supervision during the year.

Refuse Removed.

No of ashpits emptied	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of wet pans emptied	No. of loads of sand
999	168,260	16,330	137
Number of loads removed		...	3,464

The two refuse tips at the disposal of the Council are situated at Carlton and Harworth, and are suitably isolated and give rise to no complaints.

Pail closets are emptied into a tank fitted to one of the lorries and are then tipped down a manhole into the sewers.

The emptying of cesspools is carried out by the owners, except in certain instances where the Council have undertaken to empty the cesspools at a nominal charge.

I beg to thank the Council for their support during the year, and I desire also to thank the Council's Officers for their assistance, which has been most helpful. The Clerk has at all times given me valuable advice upon points of difficulty which have arisen from time to time in connection with my work.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. FLINT,

Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1937, for the

RURAL DISTRICT OF WORKSOP,

on the Administration of the Factory and
Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops & Workplaces

1.—Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	—	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	35	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total		—	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Found	Number of Defects		No. of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts *				
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

